

the announcement in the general program, it will be greatly appreciated. I shall anticipate your assistance in the development of close professional relations between medical and public health organizations.

Very truly yours,

BERTRAM P. BROWN, M. D.,  
Director of Public Health.

### Concerning Pasteurized Milk.

(COPY)

Office of

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
City and County of San Francisco

April 3, 1942.

*Subject:* Memorandum on Pasteurized Milk,  
California Supreme Court's Legal  
Decision—San Francisco

*To the Editor:*—The request for the pasteurization of all milk supplies, except certified, was brought to a focus by the situation existing in San Francisco in 1932, at which time approximately two to three per cent of our fluid milk supply was of a raw grade designated as guaranteed, and that tuberculin testing of animals was not universal or complete.

The Director of Public Health barred the distribution of guaranteed raw milk because of the fact that the inspection given by the Department of Public Health to dairy farms producing this type of raw milk was inadequate and, therefore, the production, handling and distribution of guaranteed raw milk created a potential danger to the public health. Under the then existing conditions sufficient personnel to cover the duties imposed on inspection services necessary to safeguard the production, handling and distribution of raw milk was not available.

In the case of the production, handling and distribution of certified milk, the inspection service provided by the Milk Commission of the San Francisco County Medical Society was entirely adequate, and the inspection service was frequent and performed by dairy veterinarians and physicians. This type of milk was later pasteurized and finally voluntarily eliminated.

Therefore, an ordinance was introduced before the Board of Supervisors banning the sale of milk in this city, except certified, unless it was pasteurized. This ordinance was adopted by the Board on May 15, 1933 by a vote of 11 to 2.

The Natural Milk Producers Association, an organization composed of producers of grade A raw and Guaranteed Raw Milk, contested the ordinance by applying to the Superior Court for a permanent injunction, the same being denied by Judge Conlan on July 11, 1933. The Superior Court, Judge Trabucco presiding, on March 26, 1938 upheld the ordinance, and on May 1, 1941 the District Court of Appeals unanimously affirmed his decision. The ordinance was then taken to the Supreme Court of California, where its provisions were upheld as a proper exercise of the police power by a decision rendered April 2, 1942. One quotation of the decision is interesting and fundamental, namely: "It cannot be doubted therefore that the requirement that all milk for human consumption be pasteurized is a proper police regulation."

City Attorney O'Toole and Deputy City Attorney Heidleberg are to be congratulated on their masterly legal presentation of this case in the field of public health.

Sincerely,  
J. C. GEIGER, M. D., Director.

### Concerning the Need of Medical Aid to Russia.

(COPY)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

March 28, 1942.

*To the Editor:*—Enclosed is a draft of remarks made by the Consul General A. Scorucov of the San Francisco Consulate General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at a meeting of the Medical Committee of the Northern California Branch of Russian War Relief, Inc., on March 7th.

I think this might be of interest to physicians and readers of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE.

Trusting this may be interesting to you and with best wishes, as usual.

Cordially yours,

U. C. Medical Center. CHAUNCEY D. LEAKE.

### THE NEED FOR MEDICAL AID TO RUSSIA\*

I am not a medical expert and it will be rather difficult for me to tell you the exact names of the different medical supplies that we need at the present time. The list of these supplies that we need has been given to the Russian War Relief.

Here I will try to explain why we need medical supplies even more than other countries. First, we have the greatest struggle with the most brutal enemy of all mankind. We need medical supplies for the front, which is of tremendous extent, the biggest ever known in history.

Second, due to the brutality of the enemy, the civilian population of the occupied part of our country is suffering heavy losses. When we retake any populated place we have to care for almost everybody that remains alive.

In order to make more understandable the need for medical supplies I will try to explain to you the way that we treat the wounded Red Army man and the civilian population. Every Red Army man has his own first aid package. Every wounded man receives immediate help from the nurses and is then taken away to the emergency hospital. We call it a field hospital. A severely wounded Red Army man, who must undergo an immediate operation is sent to a classified special field hospital such as hospitals for wounded in the chest or hospitals for wounded in the head. Before 1939, wounds of such nature were classified as hopeless. The tremendous development of Soviet science has made it possible to bring back to effectiveness 90 per cent of the cases with such wounds. The wounded that need treatment are taken to hospitals in different cities of our country.

Due to the vast extent of the front and to the fact that it is impossible to protect every village from air attacks, the fascist invaders bomb the civilian population. This strikes especially the farmers at work and the children in houses. So we have to send detachments of nurses and doctors all over the country to take care of the suffering population.

Due to the unspeakable brutality and unexpectedness of attack, we had to abandon several provinces of our country. But before leaving every city and village we inflicted on the enemy tremendous losses and gained time in which to remove civilians to other places.

Now we have to take care of evacuees. Every group of evacuees is supplied with nurses and doctors and proper hospital treatment. Thanks to the growing resistance of our population and growing power of our Red Army we have recovered part of territory that we lost and soon will retake all the territory that was lost before.

\* By Consul-General A. Scorucov, San Francisco. Remarks at a meeting of the Northern California Committee on Russian War Relief, San Francisco, March 7, 1942.

But we find in retaken populated places the terror of barbarism inflicted by Nazi invaders upon our population. We have to send special detachments of doctors and nurses and to rebuild hospitals for the people, that have suffered from fascist barbarism.

By gigantic resistance of our people to the enemy, and by the greatest devotion to the way of life that we had lived during the last 24 years, we have won the magnificent love and admiration among the people of democratic countries of the world. We have received material and moral support from these people and we appreciate it.

### Concerning a Passer of Bad Checks.

(COPY)

MAST WOLFSON, M. D.,  
Monterey, California

March 12, 1942.

*To the Editor:*—It is amusing, in a way, to have read one of the letters sent you in the JOURNAL (February issue, page 109). This was in regard to a bad check passer. This man came into my office under the name of T. A. Thorne. He was slightly inebriated. He was examined and went through his usual formula of paying for his visit by having a check cashed for him and giving him the change. This check was made on the San Jose branch of Bank of America, typewritten except for signature of the same person, R. E. Baldwin.

We have reported this to the Bank of America, San Jose and District Attorney's office, Monterey County.

I trust that this will further help to sound the warning for other physicians so that they may call a police officer when this man advances a check.

Fraternally yours,

215 Franklin St.

MAST WOLFSON, M. D.

### Del Monte and the Monterey Peninsula

Informative literature concerning historical background and other features of Monterey and vicinity may be obtained by writing to Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, or Monterey Chamber of Commerce, Monterey.

The city of Monterey is in itself enough reward for having made the trip. Monterey was discovered by the Spaniard, Cabrillo, in 1542. He called it "Bay of the Pines," and as such was it known until 1602, a decade before the Pilgrims landed on eastern shores, when Viscaino rediscovered it and called it Monterey (King of the Forests) after the Comte de Monterey, then Viceroy of Mexico. Over a century and a half elapsed before white men again set foot on the soil of California. Then came Portola in 1770, who established the Monterey Presidio, and Padre Junipero Serra, who founded the San Carlos Mission.

Monterey abounds with historic and beautiful points of interest. Visitors there would do well not to miss the following landmarks: *San Carlos Church*, founded in 1770 by Junipero Serra and once the place of worship for representatives of the Spanish throne, governors, and Presidio officers; *Monterey Presidio*, established by Portola in 1770 and prominent throughout Monterey's history; *First Theater in California*, used by picturesque strolling players as early as 1847. The *Customs House*, over which have flown the flags of Spain, Mexico, and the United States; *Colton Hall*, first capitol building of California. Here was drafted the constitution of California. *Stevenson House*: The beloved Robert Louis Stevenson spent three months here in 1879, and wrote one or two of his

memorable works in Monterey. Praise of Monterey and its coast is to be found in some of his books.

*Seventeen-Mile Drive*.—No trip to the Monterey Peninsula is complete, of course, without including the world-famous Seventeen-Mile Drive. The combination of pines, age-old cypress, and the sparkling blue of the Pacific, is one that hundreds of artists have honored with their canvases.

#### MEDICAL EPONYM

##### *McBurney's Point*

Charles McBurney (1845-1913) reported his "Experience with Early Operative Interference in Cases of Disease of the Vermiform Appendix" in the *New York Medical Journal* (50:676-684, 1889) and described his famous point thus:

"The *exact* locality of the greatest sensitiveness to pressure has seemed to me to be usually one of importance. Whatever may be the position of the healthy appendix as found in the dead-house—and I am well aware that its position when uninflamed *varies greatly*—I have found in all of my operations that it lay, either thickened, shortened or adherent, very close to its point of attachment to the caecum. This, of course, must, in early stages of the disease, determine the seat of greatest pain *on pressure*. And I believe that in every case the seat of greatest pain, *determined by the pressure of on finger*, has been very exactly between an inch and a half and two inches from the anterior spinous process of the ilium on a straight line drawn from that process to the umbilicus. This may appear to be an affectation of accuracy, but, so far as my experience goes, the observation is correct."—R. W. B., in *New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 56, No. 3.

#### MEDICAL EPONYM

##### *Loeffler's Medium*

The description of the culture medium that still bears his name occurs on page 461 of the monograph by Friedrich August Johann Loeffler (1852-1915), of Berlin, "Untersuchungen über die Bedeutung der Mikroorganismen für die Entstehung der Diphtherie beim Menschen, bei der Taube und beim Kalbe [Studies in the Significance of Micro-organisms in the Occurrence of Diphtheria in Man, in the Pigeon and in the Calf]," which was published in *Mittheilungen aus dem kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte* (2:421-499, 1884). A portion of the translation follows:

"When the bacilli were sown on the above-mentioned coagulated mixture of 3 parts of calves' or sheep's blood serum and 1 part of neutralized veal broth to which had been added peptone, 1 per cent, glucose, 1 per cent, and sodium chloride, 0.5 per cent, the organisms grew so luxuriantly that at the end of two days there was a whitish coat nearly 1 mm. thick over the surface of the serum, and single colonies had attained an average size of 0.5 cm. In all subsequent trials, therefore, this broth-peptone-glucose serum alone was used as a nutritive base."—R. W. B., in *New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 225, No. 26.

*Medical Library Association*.—The Medical Library Association will hold its 44th annual meeting in New Orleans, May 7-9, 1942. The hosts are the Rudolph Matas Medical Library of Tulane University, the Orleans Parish Medical Society Library and the Agramonte Memorial Library of Louisiana State University Medical Center. Hotel headquarters will be at the Jung Hotel. The program will feature tropical medicine and southern medical history.